

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME X.

MAYSVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1890.

NUMBER 9.



ADVICE TO CONGRESS.

Message of the President to the Present Session.

What He Desires the House and Senate to Do.

STANDS BY THE TARIFF BILL.

PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL ELECTION BILL STRONGLY URGED.

RELATIONS OF RECIPROCITY AND STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY.

The former very imperfect without the latter to assist it—Argument in favor of National Postal Telegraphy, an International Bank, a National Bankrupt Law, Copyright Protection for Foreign Authors, Relief for the Supreme Court, Other Points.

The following is the president's message delivered to both branches of congress Monday:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The reports of the several executive departments which will be laid before congress in the usual course will exhibit in detail the operations of the government for the last fiscal year. Only the more important incidents and results, and chiefly such as may be the foundation of the recommendations I shall submit, will be referred to in this annual message.

The vast and increasing business of the government has been transacted by the several departments during the year with faithfulness, energy and success. The revenues, amounting to above \$450,000,000, have been collected and disbursed without revealing, so far as I can ascertain, single case of defalcation or embezzlement.

An earnest effort has been made to stimulate a sense of responsibility and pride in all officers and employees of every grade, and the work done by them has almost wholly escaped unfavorable criticism. I speak of these matters with freedom because the credit of this good work is not mine, but is shared by the heads of the several departments with the great body of faithful officers and employes who serve under them. The closest scrutiny of congress is invited to all the methods of administration and to every item of expenditure.

Relations With Foreign Countries.

The friendly relations of our country with the nations of Europe and of the east have been undisturbed, while the ties of good will and common interest that bind us to the state of the western hemisphere have been notably strengthened by the conference held in this capital to consider measures for the general welfare pursuant to the invitation authorized by congress, the representatives of every independent state of the American continent and of Hayti, met in conference in this capital in October, 1889, and continued in session until the 10th of last April. This important convention marks a most interesting and influential epoch in the history of the western hemisphere. It is noteworthy that Brazil, invited while under an imperial form of government, shared as a republic in the deliberations and results of the conference. The recommendations of this conference were all transmitted to congress at the last session.

The international marine conference, which sat at Washington last winter, reached a gratifying result. The regulations suggested have been brought to the attention of all the governments represented and the adoption is confidently predicted.

The legislation of congress at the last session is in conformity with the propositions of the conference and the proclamation therein provided for will be issued when the other powers have given notice of their adhesion.

The conference of Brussels, to devise means for suppressing the slave trade in Africa, afforded an opportunity for a new expression of the interest the Americans feel in that great work.

An accord was reached, the influence of which will be very helpful and extend over a wide region. As soon as these measures shall receive the sanction of the Netherlands, for a time, at least, the general acts will be submitted for ratification by the senate. Meanwhile negotiations have been opened for a new and complete treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between the United States and the independent state of the Congo.

Toward the end of the past year the only independent monarchial government on the western continent, that of Brazil, ceased to exist, and was succeeded by a republic. Diplomatic relations were at once established with a new government, but it was not completely recognized until an opportunity had been afforded to ascertain that it had popular approval and support. In this connection I may refer with approval to the suggestion of my predecessors, that standing provision be made for accepting, whenever deemed advisable, the frequent invitations of foreign governments to share in conferences looking to the advancement of international reform in regard to science, sanitation, commercial laws and procedure, and other matters affecting the intercourse and progress of modern communities.

A revision of treaty relations with Japan is still unsettled. The friendship between our country and Mexico was never so conspicuous as now. On cordial relations with Spain continue, and the commercial relations with Cuba are becoming more important. He continues:

It is not doubted that a special arrangement in regard to commerce, based upon the reciprocal provision of the recent tariff act, would operate most beneficially for both governments. This subject is now receiving attention.

The restoration of the remains of John Ericsson to Sweden afforded a gratifying occasion to honor the memory of the great inventor, whose genius our country owes much, and to bear witness to the unbroken friendship which has existed between the land which bore him as a citizen.

The commission to revise claims between this country and Venezuela concluded its labors, and matters that had been under discussion several years, were disposed of in a manner creditable to the representatives of the two governments.

The killing of Gen. Barrundia, on board the Pacific Mail steamer Acapulco, while anchored on transit in the port of San Jose de Guatemala, demanded careful inquiry. Having failed in a revolutionary attempt to invade Guatemala from Mexican territory, Gen. Barrundia took passage at Acapulco for Panama. The consent of the representatives of the United States was sought to effect his seizure, first at Champerico, where the steamer

touched, and afterwards at San Jose. The captain of the steamer refused to give up his passenger without a written order from the United States minister; the latter furnished the desired letter, stipulating, as the condition of his action, that Gen. Barrundia's life should be spared and that he should be tried only for offenses growing out of his insurrectionary movements.

This letter was produced to the captain of the Acapulco by the military commander at San Jose, as his warrant to tax the passenger from the steamer. Gen. Barrundia resisted capture and was killed. It being evident that the minister, Mr. Mizner, had exceeded the bounds of his authority in intervening, the compliance with the demands of the Guatemalan authorities, to authorize the effect in violation of precedent the seizure on a vessel of the United States of a passenger in transit charged with political offenses, in order that he might be tried for such offenses under what was described as martial law. I was constrained to disavow Mr. Mizner's act and recall him from his post.

Nicaragua Canal.

The Nicaraguan canal project, under the control of our citizens, is making most encouraging progress, all the preliminary conditions and initial operations having been accomplished within the prescribed time.

Negotiations With Chile.

During the past year negotiations have been renewed for the settlement of the claims of American citizens against the government of Chile, principally growing out of the late war with Peru. The reports from our minister at Santiago warrant the expectation of an early and satisfactory adjustment.

Negotiations With China.

Our relations with China, which have for several years occupied so important a place in our diplomatic history, have called for careful consideration and have been the subject of much correspondence.

The communications of the Chinese minister have brought into view the whole subject of our conventional relations with his country; and at the same time this government, through its legation at Peking, has sought to arrange various matters and complaints touching the interests and protection of our citizens in China.

In pursuance of the concurrent resolution of Oct. 1, 1890, I have proposed to the governments of Mexico and Great Britain, to consider a conventional regulation of the passage of Chinese laborers across our southern and northern frontiers.

On the 22d day of August, last, Sir Edmund Monson, the arbitrator selected under the treaty of Dec. 18, 1888, rendered an award to the effect that no compensation was due from the Danish government to the United States on account of what is commonly known as the Charles Butterfield claim.

Relations With France.

Our relations with the French republic continue to be cordial. One representative at that court has very diligently urged the removal of the restrictions imposed upon our meat products, and it is believed that substantial progress has been made towards a just settlement.

Samoan Treaty.

The Samoan treaty, signed last year at Berlin by the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain, after a ratification and exchange has begun to produce salutary effects. The termination of the government agreed upon will soon replace the disorder of the past by a stable administration.

The new treaty of extradition with Great Britain after due ratification was proclaimed on the 25th of last March. Its beneficial working is already apparent.

Fur Seal Question.

The difference between the two governments touching the fur seal question in the Behring sea is not yet adjusted, as will be seen by the correspondence which will soon be laid before congress. The offer to submit the question to arbitration, as proposed by her majesty's government has not been accepted, for the reason that the form of submission proposed is not thought to be calculated to assure a conclusion satisfactory to either party. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another sealing season some arrangement may be effected which will assure to the United States a property right derived from Russia, which was not disregarded by any nation for more than eighty years preceding the outbreak of the existing trouble.

An award in favor of the United States, in the claim of Mr. Van Bokkem against Hayti, is in process of settlement, and other just claims for redress of wrongs suffered during political troubles in Hayti will, it is hoped, be speedily settled.

Propositions for the amendment of the treaty of extradition between the United States and Italy are now under consideration.

You will be asked to provide the means of accepting the invitation of the Italian government to take part in an approaching conference to consider the adoption of a universal prime meridian from which to reckon longitude and time. As this proposal follows in the track of the reform sought to be initiated by the meridian conference of Washington, held on the invitation of this government, the United States should manifest a friendly interest in the Italian proposal.

In this connection I may refer with approval to the suggestion of my predecessors, that standing provision be made for accepting, whenever deemed advisable, the frequent invitations of foreign governments to share in conferences looking to the advancement of international reform in regard to science, sanitation, commercial laws and procedure, and other matters affecting the intercourse and progress of modern communities.

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The legislation of the past few years has evinced on part of congress a growing realization of the importance of the consular

service in fostering our commercial relations abroad and in protecting the domestic revenues. As the scope of operations expands increased provision must be made to keep up the essential standard of efficiency. The necessity of some adequate measure of supervision and inspection has been so often presented, that I need only commend the subject to your attention.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were \$463,963,080.55, and the total expenditures for the same period were \$558,618,815.52. The postal receipts have not heretofore been included in the statement of these aggregates, and for the purpose of comparison the sum of \$60,882,075.52 should be deducted from both sides of the account. The surplus for the year, including the amount applied to the sinking fund, was \$105,344,490.08. The receipts for 1890 were \$16,030,23,79, and the expenditures \$15,539,871 in excess of those of 1889. The customs receipts increased \$5,835,842.88, and the receipts from internal revenue \$11,725,191.89, while on the side of expenditures, that for pensions was \$19,312,075.16 in excess of the preceding year.

The treasury statement for the current fiscal year, partly actual and partly estimated, is as follows: Receipts from all sources, \$406,000,000; total expenditures, \$54,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$32,000,000—not taking the postal receipts into the account on either side. The loss of revenue from customs for the last quarter is estimated at \$25,000,000, but from this is deducted a gain of about \$6,000,000, realized during the first four months of the year.

For the year 1892 the total estimated receipts are \$873,852,269.42, leaving an estimated surplus of \$15,147,700.58, which, with a cash balance of \$52,000,000 at the beginning of the year, will give \$67,147,700.58 as the sum available for the redemption of outstanding bonds or other uses. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the postoffice department being equal, are not included in this statement on either side.

Silver and Gold.

The act "directing the purchase of silver bullion on the issue of treasury notes thereon" approved July 14, 1890, has been administered by the secretary of the treasury with an earnest purpose to get into circulation at the earliest possible date the full monthly amounts of treasury notes contemplated by its provisions and at the same time to give to the market for silver bullion such support as the laws contemplate. The recent depreciation in the price of silver has been observed with regret. The rapid rise in price which anticipated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by speculation and the recent reaction is in part the result of the same cause and in part of the recent monetary disturbances.

Some months of further trial will be necessary to determine the permanent effect of the recent legislation upon silver values, but it is gratifying to know that the increased circulation secured by the act has exerted and will continue to exert a most beneficial influence upon business and upon general values.

While it has not been thought best to renew formally the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement touching the full use of silver, coining in a uniform rate, care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad, and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which it is confidently believed, would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world.

The recent monetary disturbances in England are not unlikely to suggest a re-examination of opinions upon this subject. Our very large supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation, in the proposed interest of silver, give us a portion of advantage in promoting a permanent and safe international agreement for the free use of silver as a coin metal.

The efforts of the secretary to increase the volume of money in circulation by keeping down the treasury surplus to the lowest practicable limit have been unremitting and in a very high degree successful. The tables presented by him, showing the increase of money in circulation during the last two decades, and especially the table showing the increase during the nineteen months he has administered the affairs of the department, are interesting and instructive. The increase of money in circulation during the nineteen months had been in the aggregate \$93,866,513, or about \$1.50 per capita, and of this increase only \$7,103,000 was due to the recent silver legislation. That this substantial and needed aid given to commerce resulted in an enormous reduction of the public debt and of the annual interest charge is matter of increased satisfaction. There have been purchased and redeemed since March 4, 1889, four and four-and-a-half per cent, bonds to the amount of \$211,873,450, at a cost of \$246,620,747, resulting in the reduction of the annual interest charge of \$3,957,698 and a total saving of interest of \$51,576,706.

I note with great pleasure the statement of the secretary that the receipts from internal revenue have increased during the last fiscal year nearly \$12,000,000 and that the cost of collecting this larger revenue was less by \$80,617 than for the same purpose in the preceding year. The percentage of cost of collecting the customs revenue was less for the last fiscal year than ever before.

The War Department.

The report of the secretary of war exhibits several gratifying results attained during the year by wise and unostentatious methods. The percentage of deserting from the army, an evil for which both congress and the department have long been seeking a remedy, has been reduced during the past year 24 per cent., and for the months of August and September, during which time the favorable effects of the act of June 16 were felt 23 per cent., as compared with the same months of 1889.

The results attained by a reorganization and consolidation of the divisions having charge of the hospital and service records of the volunteer soldiers are very remarkable. In one year it examined and answered over 340,000 calls for information.

I concur in the recommendations of the secretary that adequate and regular appropriations be continued for coast defense works and ordnance. Plans have been practically agreed upon, and there can be no good reason for delaying the execution of them, while the defenseless state of our great seaports furnishes an urgent reason for wise expedition.

The encouragement that has been extended to the militia of the states, generally and most appropriately designated the "National Guard," should be continued and enlarged. These military organizations constitute, in a large sense, the army of the United States, while about five-sixths of the annual cost of their maintenance is defrayed by the states.

The Judiciary Department.

The report of the attorney general is under the law submitted directly to congress, but as the department of justice is one of the executive departments some reference to the work done is appropriate.

The Census.

The enumeration of the people of the United States, under the provisions of the Act of March 1, 1880, has been completed, and the result will be at once officially communicated to congress. The committee,

A vigorous and, in the main, an effective effort has been made to bring to trial and punishment to all violators of the laws; but at the same time, care has been taken that frivolous and technical offenses should not be used to swell the fees of officers or to harass well disposed citizens. Special attention is called to the facts connected with the prosecution of violations of the electric laws, and of offenses against United States officers. The number of convictions secured, very many of them upon pleas of guilty, will, it is hoped have a salutary restraining influence.

The vacation by judicial decrees of fraudulent certificates of naturalization, upon bills in equity filed by the attorney general in the circuit court of the United States, is a new application of a familiar equity jurisdiction. Nearly 100 such decrees have been taken during the year, the evidence disclosing that a very large number of fraudulent certificates of naturalization have been issued. And in this connection I beg to renew my recommendation that the laws be so amended as to require a more full and searching inquiry into all the facts necessary to naturalization before certificates are granted. It certainly is not too much to require that an application for American citizenship shall be heard with as much care and recorded with as much formality as are given to cases involving title to property in the post office.

The report of the postmaster general shows the most gratifying progress in a important work committed to his direction. The business methods have been greatly improved. A large economy is effected and an increase of \$4,750,000 in the treasury has been realized. The mail routes have been extended and quickened, and greater economy and dispatch in distribution and delivery has been attained.

The passage of the act to amend certain sections of the revised statutes relating to lotteries approved Sept. 19, 1890, has been received with great and deserved popularity. The postoffice department and the department of justice at once entered upon the enforcement of the law with sympathetic vigor, and already the public mind has been largely freed from the fraudulent and demoralizing appeals and literature emanating from the lottery companies.

Our Navy.

The construction and equipment of the new ships for the navy have made very satisfactory progress. Since March 4, 1889, nine new vessels have been put in commission, and during this winter four more, including one monitor, will be added. The construction of the other vessels authorized is being pushed, both in the government and private yards, with recent and watchful care.

The experiments conducted during the year to test the relative resisting power of armor plates have been so valuable as to attract great attention in Europe. The only part of the work upon the new ships that is threatened by unusual delay is the armor plating, and every effort is being made to reduce that to the minimum.

The Interior.

The report of the secretary exhibits with great fullness and clearness the vast work of that department and the satisfactory results attained. The suggestions made by him are earnestly commended to the consideration of congress, though they cannot all be given particular mention here.

The Indians.

The several acts of congress looking to the reduction of the larger Indian reservations to the more rapid settlement of the Indians upon individual allotments, and the restoration to the public domain of lands in excess of their needs, have been largely carried into effect, so far as the work was confided to the executive. Agreements have been concluded since March 4, 1889, involving the cession to the United States of about 11,725,000 acres of land.

Attention is also called to the fact that the appropriations made in the case of the Sioux Indians have not covered all the stipulated payments. This should be promptly corrected. If an agreement is confirmed, all of its terms should be complied with without delay, and full appropriations should be made.

The policy outlined in my fast annual message in relation to the patenting of lands to settlers upon the public domain has been carried out in the administration of the land office.

Pensions.

The disability pension act, which was approved on the 25th of June last, has been put into operation as rapidly as was practicable. The increased clerical force provided was selected and assigned to work, and a considerable part of the force engaged in examinations in the field was recalled and added to the working force of the office. The examination and adjudication of claims have by reason of

H. C. BARKLEY IS DISPLAYING NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES IN LADIES' WINTER SHOES.

EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1890

It's "a condition and not a theory" that will confront the Republicans in Congress after the 4th of next March.

The public debt increased over \$6,000,000 during the month of November, according to the Treasury statement. The administration made too big a showing a few months ago, and now has to even up a little.

THE TORONTO Empire declares that the McKinley bill hasn't shut Canadian farm products out of this country, but it has made such products cost the consumers of this country more money. The consumer is paying the duty.

PRESIDENT HARRISON urges the passage of the Lodge Election bill, and Senator Quay, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, says the bill "is had politics, and if passed will defeat any party passing it." How these Republicans do differ.

REPUBLICAN journals have been hoping on Senator Quay with both feet since he was lately knocked out so badly in the Keystone State, but he doesn't seem to be in any great hurry to resign that Chairmanship of the National Executive Committee of the G. O. P. He isn't sayin' a word.

EX-GOVERNOR J. D. COX of Ohio seems to have just waked up to the fact that Kentucky owns to low-water mark on the Ohio side of the river, and he doesn't like it. He wants the courts to establish the boundary line in mid-stream, and has appealed to Governor Campbell to have the question tested.

A COMPANY with a capital of \$50,000 is preparing to erect large hominy mills at Henderson, Ky. We suggested a few days since that such an industry would prove a profitable investment here in Maysville. With a little enterprise and push this city and county could soon be furnishing "hog and hominy" for a goodly number of the people of this country.

The official count in Connecticut, completed only a few days since, gives the Democratic candidate for Governor a majority over all of 26. Quite a number of ballots were thrown out in several districts, and there will no doubt be a contest which the Legislature will have to settle. As the Senate is Democratic and the House Republican, a dead-lock is anticipated.

CONGRESSMAN PAYNTER'S second term doesn't commence until next March, but two gentlemen have already been named as available candidates to succeed him. They are Judge Wall, of this city, and Hon. Hanson Kennedy, of Nicholias. And the Cynthiana papers intimate that Harrison County will be heard from in due time. There's no use in being'n a hurry in this matter.

THE RAILWAY COMPANIES that are members of the Southern Passenger Association will sell tickets to the meeting of the Southern Inter-States Immigration Association December 17th to 19th at one lowest first-class limited fare to Asheville, N. C., and return. Tickets to be sold December 13th, limited to a continuous passage in each direction, with extreme limit December 24th, 1890.

KENTUCKY is second only to Illinois in the amount of internal revenue taxes paid into the Treasury, contributing \$17,059,042.10 on spirits and tobacco the last fiscal year. Ninety Kentucky factories used up 16,822,084 pounds of leaf tobacco, while 34,719,985 cigars were made in the State and 388 grain and 468 fruit distilleries were operated in the State during the same period.

THESE are two men in Maysville ready and anxious to put their capital into a shoe factory, but they haven't sufficient money to place the enterprise on a sound basis. One of them is a practical shoemaker. There's plenty capital in this city, and if some of the men who have it will only join these other two we will soon see the factory in operation. Suppose the Commercial Club takes hold of the matter. The names of the two gentlemen can be learned at this office.

THE recent census establishes one thing and that is in point of municipal and county indebtedness the Southern States are less burdened than any other section of the country. In New England the county debt amounts, in round numbers, to \$4,500,000 against a municipal debt of \$87,000,000; in the middle States the net county debt is \$21,000,000, against a municipal debt of \$227,000,000; in the Southern States the county debt is \$21,000,000, against a municipal debt of \$20,000,000.

THE REPUBLICANS are in more desperate straits now than when they stole Montana and admitted two or three "mining camps" to Statehood in order to entrench their party in the U. S. Senate. The late political cyclone swept away most of their majority in that body, and they are now scheming with William E. Chandler to defraud the Democrats of New Hampshire of one Senator.

The situation up there is a peculiar one. The New York Star thus explains it: "In the last election the Democrats secured a majority of the legally entitled members of the Legislature. In addition there were elected forty members on what are called 'if entitled' tickets—that is, they were elected in anticipation that the towns or wards that chose them have made sufficient gains under the present census to entitle them to this additional representation. With the admission of these members there will be a Republican majority of one on the face of the returns. But the elections of several Republican members were vitiated by fraud that will unseat the returned members, if the Democrats succeed in organizing the Legislature. A Governor, a United States Senator and the political control of the State for two years is at stake, and the struggle is for the organization of the House of Representatives. According to the Constitution of the State and several well-established precedents, the 'if entitled' members must have their claims passed upon by the Legislature to which they seek admission. They have no legal right to participate in the organization. It is the scheme of the Republicans to have all these members placed upon the roll of the House, so that they can participate in organizing, thus wresting control from the legally elected Democratic majority."

CHURCHES AND PREACHERS.

REV. E. E. ERWIN has been called to the pastoral charge of the Pisgah Presbytery Church.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF Lexington contributed \$575 Sunday for State Evangelistic purposes.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH at Louisville has increased Rev. E. L. POWELL'S salary to \$3,000 and is advancing its church work generally.

THE VOTE of the Sardis and Murphysville charge, on the question—shall women be made eligible to General Conference?—has been taken. Result, 15 for and 16 against their admission.

REV. PHILIP S. FALL, the venerable and eminent Divine and Educator of the Church of the Disciples, is lying at the point of death at his home at Frankfort. Mr. Fall is in his ninety-second year, and, up to his present illness, retained his mental and bodily powers to a remarkable degree.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST.

THE FOLLOWING is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Maysville, Mason County, Ky., for the week ending Tuesday, December 2, 1890:

Beckett, Emma McFelix, Geo. McDaniel, Mrs. Ad. B. McCreary, F. W. Burge, Della Phelps, Mrs. Eliza Britter, Anna Porter, Louisa Cline, Mrs. S. B. Porter, Jas. Cracker, J. T. Curry, Dolly Ryan, Julia Dimmitt, Mrs. Mose Sanders, Rev. Newton Hawkins, Mrs. Anna Scobles, Grant M. Hill, Judi Taylor, Rev. A. W. Lewis, W. E. S. Watch, Lizzie Washington, Laura Marshall, Thos. Waugh, Sophie A. (2)

Persons calling for any of the above will please say advertised.

THOMAS A. DAVIS, P. M.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.

THE EXERCISES THIS evening will commence promptly at 8 o'clock, and it is earnestly desired that all who expect to attend will be present at that hour. The programme for the early part of the evening will consist of speeches, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. As above stated, the exercises will begin at 8 o'clock, sharp, and no one will be admitted to the Hall during the rendition of any part of the programme.

J. T. STRODE, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Hattie M. Bassett and husband to B. Showalter, undivided half interest in two lots in Dover; consideration, \$250.

O. B. Thomas and others by Master Commissioner, to Walter Scott, 100 acres of land on Indian Creek; consideration, \$1,345.

A FALSE REPORT.

MR. H. OBERSTEIN wishes the public to know that he has never been to Cincinnati, as was falsely reported. Anyone wishing to see him can find him at No. 88 Third street, where he is very ill. It

CITY TAXES.

Thursday, Dec. 4th, is the last day to pay taxes. R. A. COCHRAN, Treasurer.

CAPTAIN HOLMES has returned from Ohio and will engage in the life insurance business, with headquarters at this place.

WHEN BABY WAS SICK, WE GAVE HER CASTORIA. WHEN SHE WAS A CHILD, SHE CRIED FOR CASTORIA. WHEN SHE BECAME MISS, SHE CLUNG TO CASTORIA.

Maysville Retail Market.

COFFEE, per pound	2@27
MOLASSES—new crop, per gallon	70@75
Golden Syrup	40@51
Borgham, fancy new	40@50
SUGAR—Yellow, per pound	6@7
Extra C, per pound	6@7
A, per pound	7@8
Grannulated, per pound	7@8
Brown sugar, per pound	10
New Orleans, per pound	5@6
TEAS—per pound	50@100
COAL OIL—Headlight, per gallon	15
BACON—Breakfast, per pound	10@12
Clear sides, per pound	7@8
Hams, per pound	12@14
Shoulders, per pound	9@10
BUTTER—Per gallon	80@90
BUTTER—Per pound	12@12
CHICKENS—Each	2@3
EGGS—Per dozen	2@3
FLOUR—Limestone, per barrel	16@25
Old Gold, per barrel	6@25
Mayville Fancy, per barrel	5@25
Mason County, per barrel	5@25
Royal Patent, per barrel	5@25
Mayville Family, per barrel	5@25
Mayville Glaze, per barrel	5@25
Holler King, per barrel	6@25
Graham, per sack	15@20
HONEY—Per pound	10@15
HOMINY—Per gallon	20
MEAL—Per peck	20
LARD—Per pound	8@9
ONION—Per peck, new	50
POTATOES—Per peck, new	3@4
APPLES—Per peck, new	40@50

WANTED.

WANTED—SCHOLARS.—I will teach a limited number on violin, clarionet, cornet, or any band instrument.

A. HAUKE.

WANTED—White cook. Call at Mrs. Dora's corner Limehouse and Grant street.

WANTED—A stripper boy. Apply to J. H. RAINS & SONS.

n2d@dt

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The residence occupied by the family of the late Henry E. Pogue. Apply to GEO. H. HEISLER.

2d@dt

FOR RENT—Frame residence with six rooms, on Bridge street. Apply to DAN. PERRINE at First National Bank.

n7d@dt

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good, two-story frame house containing 3 rooms, kitchen, hall and summer kitchen, all in good order. The lot is 100 feet 8 inches front and 105 feet deep, admirably adapted for a garden. It is situated on the south side of the Germantown pike, just outside the city limits. There is an excellent spring (with spring-house) of never-failing water. A splendid home for a man with small family. Apply to MRS. BRIDGET McCARTHY, BULLETIN OFFICE.

d2d@wif

ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR MAYOR—We are authorized to announce T. W. WHEATLEY as a candidate for Mayor at the city election in January, 1891.

FOR MAYOR—We are authorized to announce E. E. PEARCE, JR., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor of the city of Maysville at the January election, 1891.

FOR MAYOR—we are authorized to announce E. W. FITZGERALD as a candidate for Mayor of the city of Maysville at the January election, 1891.

FOR CITY MARSHAL—We are authorized to announce JOHN P. WALLACE as a candidate for City Marshal at the January election, 1891.

FOR CITY MARSHAL—We are authorized to announce JAMES HELPLIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of City Marshal at the January election, 1891.

FOR COLLECTOR AND TREASURER—We are authorized to announce R. A. COCHRAN, JR., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Collector and Treasurer at the January election, 1891.

FOR COUNCILMAN—We are authorized to announce O. E. COLLINS as a candidate for Councilman from the Third ward at the January election, 1891.

FOR COUNCILMAN—We are authorized to announce ROBERT FICKLIN as a candidate for Councilman from Fourth ward at the January election, 1891.

FOR WHARFMASTER—We are authorized to announce G. M. PHISTER as a candidate for re-election to the office of Wharfmaster at the city election in January, 1891.

FOR CITY ASSESSOR—We are authorized to announce ALBERT N. HUFF as a candidate for re-election to the office of City Assessor at the ensuing January election.

FOR CITY CLERK—We are authorized to announce MARTIN A. O'HARE as a candidate for re-election to the office of City Clerk, January election, 1891.

FOR COUNCILMAN—We are authorized to announce H. B. BIERBOWER as a candidate for Councilman from the Third ward at the January election, 1891.

FOR COUNCILMAN—We are authorized to announce ROBERT FICKLIN as a candidate for Councilman from Fourth ward at the January election, 1891.

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FOR COUNCILMAN—We are authorized to announce ROBERT FICK

THE HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS TO OUR QUALITIES, STYLES AND PRICES IN LADIES' WINTER WEAR ARE THAT THEY WANT THEM AGAIN.

EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1890

INDICATIONS—Fair; easterly winds, stationary temperature.

TRY Cannon's Laundry.

SMOKE the "Mountain Boy."

ENGLISH plum pudding—Calhoun's.

A FINE chew—"Rainbow Twist."

CHOICE Graham Flour, at Old Gold Mills. 2d3t

G. S. JUDD, insurance and collection agency.

EMPLOYERS' liability insurance—W. R. Warder.

THE U. S. Circuit Court is in session at Covington.

FIRE insurance, reliable companies. D. M. RUNYON, agt., Court St.

WANTED—5,000 bushels nice, sound ear corn, at Old Gold Mills. 2d1w&w2

USE "Old Gold," Patent, and Mason County Fancy flours. There are none better. 2d3t

PATRONIZE home industry and use Old Gold, patent, and Mason County Fancy flours. 3d3t

SMOKE "Nancy Hanks," "Phoenix" and "Prodigal" cigars—Geo. W. Childs' special brands.

THE WEEKLY BULLETIN costs only \$1.50 a year. Subscribe and get the best paper in this section.

MR. A. J. CALVERT, of Lewisburg, has recently purchased another valuable horse at Lexington.

WANTED—Two girls between 14 and 17, willing to learn type setting. Apply at REPUBLICAN OFFICE. d3d1t

THERE is such a scarcity of brick at Danville that the price has advanced to \$10 and \$12 per thousand.

BLANK deeds and mortgages—same forms used by County Clerk T. M. Pearce—for sale at the BULLETIN office. n3dtt

THE Bourbon News says if you feed your children onions, they will escape diphtheria, scarlet fever and small-pox.

KACKLEY & McDougle's holiday goods are now open and are ready to be shown. Want everybody to call and inspect them. 1d5t

If in need of corn, hay, hominy, meal, mill feed, send your orders to Old Gold Mills and they will receive prompt attention. 3d3t

For gold-plated and solid silver handled umbrellas, go to Ballenger, the jeweler. He keeps an elegant line of such goods in stock.

THE young men are now falling out with their sweethearts, and the Sunday school classes are growing, remarks an exchange.

Ask your grocer for Old Gold, patent, and Mason County Fancy flours. If he does not handle them send your orders to the mill. 3d3t

THE Portsmouth Blade is blowing that the taxes up there are only \$1.40 on \$100. Well, the rate in this city is only \$1.25 on the \$100.

SLEEPLESSNESS, nervous prostration, nervous dyspepsia, dullness, blues, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at J. J. Wood's.

ARE you looking for a coal vase or a fire set? If so go to the Frank Owens Hardware Company's establishment, where you will find a large and elegant stock to select from.

BENJAMIN MILLS, of Flemingsburg, celebrated his 95th birthday, Friday. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and of the rebellion, and is now an ardent friend in the railroad machine shop at that place.

DELEY & BALDWIN, insurance agents, represent the Royal, Aetna, Franklin, American, Queen, Sun, North British and Mercantile, Springfield, Insurance Company of North America, Fire Association, Commercial Union and the Phoenix of London.

THERE was one addition to the Central Presbyterian Church yesterday and another last night. The meeting still continues and the interest is increasing. Preaching by Rev. I. S. McElroy this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock and this evening at 7 o'clock. All invited.

GREAT fortunes are made by advertising, Napoleons are often referred to. But who has counted the moderate fortunes, the comfortable competencies and the steady sources of income that are to be credited to newspaper advertising? To dispense with advertising would dry up

THE SIXTY-NINTH

Annual Meeting of the Maysville and Mason County Bible Society. Programme.

The sixty-ninth annual meeting of the Maysville and Mason County Bible Society will be held next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock at the Central Presbyterian Church. All denominations co-operating with the American Bible Society are requested to omit their evening service and unite in this union service. A very cordial invitation is extended to every one to attend. The Gospel Hymns No. 5 will be used, and all who have such books are requested to bring a copy and join in the singing.

Following is the programme: Organ voluntary, by G. W. Blattner. Anthem, by the choir. Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. B. W. Mebane.

Prayer, by Rev. J. E. Wright. Minutes of last annual meeting and of Executive Committee, by Secretary.

Reports of Depositary and Treasurer. Election of officers for the ensuing year. Selection of time and place of next annual meeting.

Miscellaneous business. Singing—Solo, "And Ye Shall Find Rest," by Mrs. Stanley Lee.

Address, by Rev. C. S. Lucas. Song, No. 4, Gospel Hymns.

Address by Rev. John S. Hays, D. D. Song, No. 6, Gospel Hymns.

Address, by Rev. Thomas Hauford, D. D. Collection.

Doxology.

Benediction, by Rev. J. E. Wright.

The committee respectfully request all city papers to publish the above.

The Railways.

Mr. J. L. Terry is appointed baggage-master at the K. C. depo.

Mr. Charles Collins succeeds Mr. C. N. Dunlap as ticket agent at this point, and Mr. Charles McCarthy takes the position of baggage-master at the C. and O. depot made vacant by Mr. Collins' promotion.

A locomotive has just been completed at Lima, O., machine works which weighs 176,000 pounds. It is claimed that it is the most powerful locomotive ever built in this country. It is to be used on the mountain roads of Montana.

The C. and O.'s business at this point shows a big increase. The receipts from the passenger department for the month of November amounted to \$1,360 more than for the corresponding month last year. The freight business for the month amounted to \$500. This speaks well for the road and for the company's agent, Mr. F. E. Janowitz, who is ever alive to the interests of the roads he represents.

The demand for freight cars is so great throughout the country that the car shops can not build them fast enough. Every car building factory in the country is running night and day, still the number of cars turned out does not appear to fill up the great gap. The different railroads have to take part of their orders in turn, as the shops can not fill out any one order entire, but divide the number up among the different roads in the proportion to the size of the order.—Exchange.

Here and There.

Miss Maud Goodrich, of Chicago, returned home Monday.

Miss Bessie Coone is visiting Mrs. E. R. Blaine, of Lexington.

Mrs. Hal Gray went to Cincinnati last evening to spend the week.

Miss Emma Means has returned from a visit to Mrs. John H. Hall, at Covington.

Mrs. Robert Means and daughter, Miss Lena, are at home after a visit of several weeks at Aurora, near Chicago.

Miss Lucy A. Nicholson leaves for Newport this afternoon to visit her sisters, Mrs. Henry Heid and Mrs. W. O. Giani.

Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Meyer arrived from Cincinnati this morning to attend the anniversary of Maysville Commandery tonight.

Mrs. Charles Nute and Children, of Flemingsburg, returned home yesterday after spending several days here with relatives.

Mr. John H. Hall, of Covington, came up this morning to attend the silver anniversary of Maysville Commandery No. 10, K. T., to-night.

Miss Marcella Cullen, of Ruddies' Mills, Bourbon County, after a visit for several months with friends in Cincinnati, is spending a few days with relatives here, on her way home.

Result of the Special Registration.

The special registration held yesterday resulted in the addition of the names of thirty-seven voters to the list, distributed among the wards as follows:

First ward.....	5
Second ward.....	8
Third ward.....	8
Fourth ward.....	8
Fifth ward.....	10
Total.....	39

The regular registration Nov. 10th and 11th brought out a total of 1,152 voters, so that the registration books now contain the names of 1,191 voters.

Allowing five inhabitants for every voter, and it fixes the population of the city at 5,955, over 600 more than the re-

VERY APPROPRIATE.

The Kentucky Home Cook Book—New and Revised Edition.

This book has become so popular that no introduction to the public is needed.

It is a book of receipts contributed, after tests proving their excellence, by Kentucky ladies, which is a guarantee of its merit.

The receipts have been compiled under the auspices of the Mite Society of the M. E. Church, South, Maysville.

It has become very popular and is having a large sale.

It is a very appropriate and suitable thing for a Christmas present to a lady. Price, \$1.50.

It may be found at:

Kackley & McDougle's, Second street; J. C. Pecor's drug store, Second street; Miss Lou Powling's millinery store, Second street.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to Miss ALLIE BASCOM, Secretary, d1d27t Maysville, Ky.

Helping Themselves.

Two or three poor families living on the river front below Short street have adopted a novel but unlawful plan of supplying themselves with fuel. Some of the big coal trains that the C. and O. has been handling ever since the road has been operated pass here at night. They stop at the depot for orders, the cars frequently extending as far up as Wall street. The track is close to the houses occupied by the families referred to, and as soon as the trains slow up the men get on the cars and help themselves. They can pitch the coal right over into their yards without much trouble, and as a train usually stops several minutes, many a car is several bushels short when it resumes its journey to the Queen City.

A little quiet work on the part of the company's officials would land these petty thieves behind the bars and put a stop to such pilfering.

River News.

The stage of water is lower at this point than it has been for several weeks.

The Sherley and Keystone State are due down this evening and the Bost in like-to-night. Up: Bonanza for Palmer and Stanley for Charleston.

Captain Gus Sieforh, pilot of the towboat W. W. O'Neil, has been piloting thirty-four years, will be fifty-nine years of age next March, and upon the return of the O'Neil at Pittsburgh he will have completed his 332d trip. He has piloted on forty-eight different boats and has made about fifty trips on the O'Neil.

The new Congo passed up this morning at 9 o'clock. On her last trip she ran from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh in sixty-five hours, and made ninety-three landings. From Cincinnati to Gallipolis in 25 hours and 10 minutes. From Marietta to Wheeling in 9 hours and 19 minutes, and from Wheeling to Pittsburgh in 12 hours and 58 minutes. Her chief engineer says she is good for ten miles an hour upstream, and that too without any effort.

MINER'S AXIMS.

A good UNDERSTANDING is the foundation of knowledge.

A wise man is, therefore, known by his Shoes.

The men who buy their Shoes at MINER'S are all wise. They have cut their Wisdom Teeth, and having profited by experience, never think of buying Shoes elsewhere.

Once people bought Webster's Dictionary and thought that because it lay upon their parlor table that they would absorb knowledge without effort, much the same as we inhale the atmosphere.

Other people take a college course for the purpose of securing knowledge.

Now-a-days people who wish to be truly wise carefully read Miner's Maxims, and the nuggets of virgin truth there found widen their horoscope of ideas and they secure knowledge without price.

They also secure GOOD SHOES at a fair price and thereby improve their understanding.

SELLING GOOD SHOES.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE.

Why you will exchange your old sewing machine and pay a difference of \$40 or \$50 when you can have it repaired and made as good as new? All kinds repaired and warranted. Twenty-five years experience. Leave orders with E. H. Thom, Second Street.

Webster's International Dictionary,

Legitimate successor of the famous Webster's Unabridged, thoroughly re-edited in every detail and vastly enriched in every part, into which the entire Supplement of the Unabridged has been woven, containing new matter since 1894. Price—with Wire Stand, \$15; with Noyes' Patent Stand, best in the world, \$15. Every family should have one.

After January 1, you will have to pay \$5 for a set of ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.

Place your order now. We will deliver them when you want them for \$36.50.

Builders, contractors and housekeepers, don't forget that we keep all kinds of Building Paper, Straw Board, Tar Board, Rosin Board, O. K. Cement Papers and Carpet Papers.

Christmas is coming soon, and we will be headquarters. Give us a call.

KACKLEY & McDougle, Second Street.

WATCH FOR

POWER & REYNOLDS'

"AD." OF

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Be Truly Sensible

And buy the best—the most desirable

HATS

And Furnishing Goods are those sold by

NELSON

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE AND CHEAP!

OUR LINE OF

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES!

WROUGHT STEEL RANGES

Always in stock. The very latest and newest thing in COAL VASES. We carry the largest stock of goods to be found in Northeastern Kentucky.

BIERBOWER & CO., MARKET STREET.

McClanahan & Shea

Dealers in

STOVES,

Mantels, Grates, Tinware,

TIN-ROOFING,

GUTTERING,

and SPOUTING.

Job Work of all Kinds Executed in Best Manner.

FOR PURE DRUGS,

ADVICE TO CONGRESS.

[Continued From First Page]

pletion of this decennial enumeration devolves upon congress the duty of making a new apportionment of representatives "among the several states according to their respective numbers."

At the last session I had occasion to return with my objections several bills making provisions for the erection of public buildings, for the reason that the expenditures contemplated were, in my opinion, greatly in excess of any public need. No class of legislation is more liable to abuse, or to degenerate into an unseemly scramble about the public treasury than this. There should be exercised in this matter a wise economy, based upon some responsible and impartial examination and report as to each case under a general law.

Agriculture.

The report of the secretary of agriculture deserves especial attention in view of the fact that the year has been marked in a very unusual degree by agitation and organization among the farmers looking to an increase in the profits of their business. It will be found that the efforts of the department have been intelligently and zealously devoted to the promotion of the interests intrusted to its care.

A very substantial improvement in the market prices of the leading farm products during the year is noticed.

The export trade in beef and pork products and in dairy products was very largely increased, the increase in the article of butter alone being from 15,504,978 pounds to 29,748,042 pounds, and the total increase in the value of meat and dairy products exported being \$34,000,000.

The efforts of the secretary to establish the healthfulness of our meats against the disparaging imputations that have been put upon them abroad have resulted in substantial progress.

The information given by the secretary of the progress and prospects of the beet sugar industry is full of interest. It has already passed the experimental stage and is a commercial success. The area over which the sugar beet can be successfully cultivated is very large, and another field crop of great value is offered to the choice of the farmer.

The secretary of the treasury concurs in the recommendation of the secretary of agriculture that the official supervision provided by the tariff law for sugar of domestic production shall be transferred to the department of agriculture.

Civil Service.

The law relating to the civil service has, so far as I can learn, been executed by those having the power of appointment in the classified service with fidelity and impartiality, and the service has been increasingly satisfactory. The report of the commission shows a large amount of good work done during the year with very little appropriation.

Congress Congratulated.

I congratulate the congress and the country upon the passage at the first session of the Fifty-first congress of an unusual number of laws of very high importance. That the results of this legislation will be the quickening and enlargement of our manufacturing industries, large and better markets for our breadstuffs and provisions both at home and abroad, more constant employment and better wages for our working people, and an increased supply of a safe currency for the transaction of business I do not doubt.

Some of these measures were enacted in so late a period that the beneficial effects upon commerce which were in the contemplation of congress have as yet but partially manifested themselves.

General Trade and Industry.

The general trade and industrial conditions throughout the country during the year have shown a marked improvement.

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

The value of our exports of domestic merchandise during the last year was over \$15,000,000 greater than the preceding year, and was only exceeded once in our history. About \$100,000,000 of this excess was in agricultural products.

The depression in the prices of agricultural products had been greatly relieved and a buoyant and hopeful tone was beginning to be felt by all our people. These promising influences have been in some degree checked by the surprising and very unfavorable monetary events which have recently taken place in England. It is gratifying to know that these did not grow in any degree out of the financial relations of London with our people or out of any discredit attached to our securities held in that market.

The General Tariff Act.

The general tariff act has only partially gone into operation, some of its important provisions being limited to take effect at dates yet in the future. The general provisions of the law have been in force less than sixty days. Its permanent effects upon trade and prices still largely stand in conjecture. It is curious to note that the advance in the prices of articles wholly unaffected by the tariff act was by many hastily ascribed to that act.

Notice was not taken of the fact that the general tendency of the markets was upward from influences wholly apart from the recent legislation. The enlargement of our currency by the silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade and had a marked effect on prices; but this natural and desired effect of the silver legislation was by many erroneously attributed to the tariff act.

There is neither wisdom nor justice in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be opened before this law has had a fair trial. It is quite true that every tariff schedule is subject to objections. No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all its rates and classifications had the full approval, even of a party caucus. Such legislation is always, and necessarily the product of compromise as to details, and the present law is no exception. But in its general scope and effect, I think it will justify the support of those who believe that American legislation should conserve and defend American trade and the wages of American workers.

The misinformation of the terms of the act, which has been so widely disseminated at home and abroad, will be corrected by experience, and the evil anguries as to its results confounded by the market reports, the savings banks, international trade balances and the general prosperity of our people. Already we begin to hear from abroad and from our custom houses that the prohibitory effect upon importations imputed to the act is not justified.

The imports at the port of New York for the first three weeks of November were nearly 8 per cent. greater than for the same period in 1889 and 29 percent. greater than in the same period of 1888. And so far from being an act to limit exports, I confidently believe that under it we shall secure a larger and more profitable participation in foreign trade than we have ever enjoyed, and that we shall recover a proportionate participation in the ocean-carrying trade of the world.

The criticisms of the bill that have come to us from foreign sources may well be rejected for repugnancy. If these critics really believe that the adoption by us of a free trade policy, or of tariff rates having reference solely to revenue, would diminish the participation of their own countries in the commerce of the world, their advocacy and promotion by speech and other forms of organized effort of this movement among our people is a rare exhibition of unselfishness in trade.

And, on the other hand, if they sincerely believe that the adoption of a protective tariff policy by this country injures to their profit and our hurt, it is noticeable strange that they should lead the outcry against the authors of a policy so helpful to their countrymen and crown with their favor, those who would snatch from them a substantial share of a trade with other lands already inadequate to their necessities.

There is no disposition among any of our people to promote prohibitory or retaliatory legislation. Our policies are adopted not to the hurt of others but to secure for ourselves those advantages that fairly grow out of our favored position as a nation. Our form of government, with its incident of universal suffrage, makes it imperative that we shall give our working people from the agitations and distresses which seem work and wages that have no margin for comfort always beget. But after all this is done it will be found that our markets are open to friendly commercial exchanges of enormous value to the other great powers.

From the time of my induction into the duty of using every power and influence given by law to the executive department for the development of larger markets for our products, especially our farm products, has been kept constantly in mind, and no effort has been or will be spared to promote that end. We are under no disadvantage in any foreign market, except that we pay our workers and workmen better wages than are paid elsewhere—better abstractly, better relatively to the cost of the necessities of life. I do not doubt that a very large increased foreign trade is accessible to us without barter for either our home market for such products of the farm and shop as our own people can supply or the wages of our working people.

In many of the products of wood and iron and in meats and breadstuffs, we have advantages that only need better facilities of intercourse and transportation to secure for them large foreign markets. The reciprocity clause of the tariff act wisely and effectively opens the way to secure a large reciprocal trade in exchange for the free admission to our ports of certain products.

The right of independent nations to make specific reciprocal trade concessions is well established, and does not impair either the comity due to other powers or what is known as the "favored nation clause" so generally found in commercial treaties. What is given to one for inadequate agreed consideration can not be claimed by another freely.

The state of the revenues was such that we could dispense with any import duties upon coffee, tea, bides and the lower grades of sugar and molasses. That the large advantage resulting to the country producing and exporting these articles by placing them on the free list entitled us to expect a fair return to the way of customs concessions upon articles exported by us to them was so obvious, that to have gratuitously abandoned this opportunity to end go our trade, would have been an irreparable error.

There were but two methods of maintaining control of this question open to congress: To place all of these articles upon the dutiable list subject to such treaty agreements as could be secured, or to place them all presently upon the free list, but subject to the reimposition of specified duties if the countries from which we received them should refuse to give us suitable reciprocal benefits. This latter method, I think, possess great advantages. It expresses in advance the consent of congress to reciprocity arrangements affecting these products which must otherwise have been delayed and uncertain until each treaty was ratified by the senate and the necessary legislation enacted by congress.

Experience has shown that some treaties looking to reciprocal trade have failed to secure a two-thirds vote in the senate for ratification, and others having passed that stage have for years awaited the concurrence of the house and senate in such modifications of our revenue laws as were necessary to give effect to their provisions. We now have the concurrence of both houses, in advance in a distinct and definite offer of free entry to our ports of specific articles.

The executive is not required to deal in conjecture as to what congress will accept. Indeed, this reciprocity provision is more than an offer. Our part of the bargain is complete delivery has been made, and when the countries from which we receive sugar, coffee, tea, and hides have placed on their free list such of our products as shall be agreed upon, as an equivalent to our concession, a proclamation of that fact completes the transaction; and in the meantime our own people have free sugar, tea, coffee and hides.

The indications thus far given are very hopeful of early and favorable action by the countries from which we receive our large imports of coffee and sugar, and it is confidently believed that if steam communication with these countries can be rapidly improved and enlarged the next year will show a most gratifying increase in our exports of breadstuffs and provisions as well as of some important lines of manufactured goods.

In addition to the important bills that became laws before the adjournment of the last session, some other bills of the highest importance were well advanced toward a final vote and now stand upon the calendars of the two houses in favored positions. The present session has a fixed limit, and these measures are not now brought to a final vote all the work that has been done upon them by this congress is lost.

Postal Telegraph.

The use of the telegraph by the postoffice department as a means for the rapid transmission of written communication is, I believe, upon proper terms quite desirable. The government does not own or operate the railroads and it should not, I think, own or operate the telegraph lines. It does, however, seem to be quite practicable for the government to contract with the telephone companies, as it does with the railroad companies, to carry at specified rates such communications as the senders may designate for this method of transmission. I recommend that such legislation be enacted as will enable the postoffice department fairly to test by experiment the advantages of such a use of the telegraph.

As to Federal Elections.

In my last annual message I suggested that the development of the existing law providing a Federal supervision of congressional elections offered an effective method of reforming these abuses. The need of such a law has manifested itself in many parts of the country, and its whole some restraints and penalties will be useful in all. The constitutionality of such legislation has been affirmed by the supreme court.

Its probable effectiveness is evidenced by the character of the opposition that is made to it. It has been denounced as if it were a new exercise of Federal power and an invasion of the rights of the states. Nothing could be further from the truth. Congress has already fixed the time for the election of members of congress. It has been declared that votes for members of congress must be by written or printed ballot; it has provided for the appointment by the circuit courts in certain cases and upon the petition of a certain number of citizens, of election supervisors, and prescribed the duties of such supervisors.

The same law provides for the appointment of deputy United States marshals to attend at the polls, support the supervisors in the discharge of their duties, and to arrest persons violating the election laws. The provisions of this familiar title of the

revised statutes have been put into exercise by both the great political parties, and in the north, as well as in the south, by the filing with the court of the petitions required by law.

It is not, therefore, a question whether we shall have a Federal election law, for we have one and have had for nearly twenty years, but whether we shall have an effective law. The present law stops just short of effectiveness, for it surrenders to the local authorities all control over the certification which establishes the prima facie right to a seat in the house of representatives. This defect should be cured. Equality of representation and the parity of the electors must be maintained, or everything that is valuable in our system of government is lost.

The qualifications of an elector must be sought in the law, not in the opinions, prejudices or fears of any class, however powerful. The path of the elector to the ballot box must be free from the ambush of fear and the enticement of fraud; the count as true and open that none shall gainay it. Such a law should be absolutely non-partisan and impartial. It should give the advantage to honesty and the control to majorities.

Surely there is nothing sectional about this creed, and if it shall happen that the penalties of law intended to enforce these rights fall here and not there, it is not because the law is sectional, but because, happily, crime is local and not universal. Nor should it be forgotten that every law, whether relating to elections or to any other subject, whether enacted by the state or by the nation, has force behind it. The courts, the marshal or constable, the posse comitatus, the prison, are all and always behind the law.

One cannot be justly charged with unfriendliness to any section or class who seeks only to restrain violations of law and of personal right. No community will find lawlessness payable.

But it is said that this legislation will revive race animosities, and some have even suggested that when the peaceful methods of fraud are made impossible they may be supplanted by intimidation and violence.

If the proposed law gives to any qualified elector, by a hair's weight, more than his equal influence, or detracts by so much from any other qualified elector, it is naturally impeached. But if the law is equal and the animosities it is to evoke grow out of the fact that some electors have been accustomed to exercise the iniquities for others, as well as for themselves, then these animosities ought not to be confessed without shame, and cannot be given any weight in the discussion without state.

No choice is left to us but to enforce with vigor all laws intended to secure to the citizen his constitutional rights and to recommend that the inadequacies of such laws be promptly remedied. If to promote with zeal and ready interest every project for the development of its material interests, its rivers, harbors, mines and factories, and the intelligence, peace and security under the law of its communities, and its homes is not accepted as sufficient evidence of friendliness to any state or section, I can not add counsels at election practices that not only distract local results, but rob the election of other states and sections of their most precious political rights.

Appropriations.

The preparation of the general appropriation bills should be conducted with the greatest care and the closest scrutiny of expenditures. Appropriations should be adequate to the needs of the public service, but they should be absolutely free from prodigality.

I venture again to remind you that the brief time remaining for the consideration of the important legislation now awaiting your attention offers no margin for waste. If the present duty is discharged with diligence, fidelity and courage the work of the Fifty-first congress may be confidently submitted to the considerate judgment of the people.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 1, 1890.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

It Has Increased Over Six Million Dollars
the Past Month.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The treasury department debt statement just issued shows an increase in the public debt during the past month of November amounting to \$6,130,819. Unusually heavy payments during the month for civil and miscellaneous expenses, and large pension payments during November, accounts for the unusual statement of an increase instead of a decrease.

The bonded indebtedness of the government was reduced about \$3,000,000 during the month, and now aggregates \$629,492,580, against \$632,283,390 on Nov. 1.

The surplus in the treasury to-day aggregates \$59,044,625, against \$67,803,082 a month ago, a decrease of nearly \$8,000,000 since Nov. 1.

Government receipts from all sources during November past aggregated \$28,986,124, against \$30,716,967 in November, 1889. Customs receipts aggregated \$15,227,641, against \$16,014,488 during November, 1889; internal revenue receipts \$11,322,047 against \$11,159,000 during November a year ago.

A MAN OF PLUCK.

Trying Oread of a Machinist out of Work.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 3.—A young man now lies at the hospital in this city in a very critical condition, but is still fortunate in being alive. His name is William Hobin, and says he is a machinist looking for work, and that his father is a prosperous shoe dealer residing at 236 Noble street, Chicago.

On Monday this young man made a plucky escape from death while attempting to jump on a freight train. He missed his footing and was pulled upon the bridge while he held to the hand-holds on the car; then he could not let go lest he should fall eighty feet to the river, and to hold on was to be dragged clear across the bridge, 800 feet long.

He, of course, resolved on the latter, and succeeded in saving his life, but was painfully hurt.

HOUSE AND SENATE.

Proceedings of Both Branches of Congress.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL PASSED.

Aside From This but Little Was Done in the House.—The Indian Uprising Comes Up in the Senate.—The Federal Election Bill Takes Up—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The house passed the bill referring the claim of the Chesapeake Female college to the court of claims.

The copyright bill was called up, and, after a number of dilatory motions had been disposed of, the previous question was ordered (106 to 73), and the house then adjourned.

The senate passed a resolution asking the secretary of war for information about the steps taken to disarm Indians in Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota; also a resolution instructing the foreign relations committee to inquire into the advisability of authorizing a cable to Hawaii.

Several minor measures were passed, and then the senate, by a party vote, 41 to 30, took up the Federal election bill.

At 2 o'clock, by another party vote, the senate laid aside the unfinished bill and continued the reading of the bill.

At the conclusion of the reading the senate adjourned.

An Apportionment Bill Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Representative Frank, of Missouri, a member of the house committee on the eleventh census, yesterday introduced an apportionment bill providing for a representation in the house of 356 members, an additional membership of twenty-four over the present house. The bill provides for one additional member each for Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin, and for two additional members each for Illinois, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Texas, and for three additional members for Nebraska. The bill does not reduce the representation of any state.

The bill provides that representatives shall be elected by districts composed of territory contiguous, adjoining and compact, so that the distances from the central point of the district to the several boundaries of the district shall be as nearly equal as practicable. The population of no district is to be greater or less than the average population of the several districts by more than 8,000.

Important Railroad Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The intercontinental railway commission composed of representatives from the United States and the other American republics, which was recommended by the international American conference, for the purpose of supervising a survey for a line to connect the railway systems of North America with those of South America will meet for organization at the state department on Thursday, the 4th instant. Secretary Blaine will deliver an address of welcome.

River and Harbor Improvement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The secretary of war sent to the house yesterday several reports of the chief of engineers on the examination of rivers and harbors for improvement. The following, he says are not considered worthy of improvement: Big Barren river, Kentucky; Colorado river, above Yuma; Potowmack creek, Virginia; Alviso harbor and creek, California; and Blue Hill harbor, Maine.

Surgeon General Baxter's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—While there has been no decided change in Surgeon General Baxter's condition since last night, he is still in an extremely critical condition. The whole of his right side, not left, as stated, is completely paralyzed, and he has at no time regained consciousness since the stroke. He is resting easily but shows no signs of returning consciousness.

Help for Kansas and Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—As a result of a number of letters on the subject received by Senators Manderson, Ingalls and others, Senator Ing